

Fair and somewhat warmer to-day;
probably showers to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 50; lowest, 32.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE FOR VICTORY OPENS

New York Mobilizes on Anniversary of America's Entrance Into War.

IT SEEKS \$1,500,000,000

Campaign Begins With Series of Parades All Over City.

RACE FOR HONOR FLAGS

Million Replicas of Liberty Bell to Be Hung on Doorknobs.

The third drive for dollars to help

crush Prussian tyranny began last night. To-day—the first anniversary of America's declaration of war on Germany—marks the opening of a campaign to seek \$1,500,000,000 of the Government's bonds to its own people, to aid in carrying forward to successful conclusion the fight which was started one year ago to-day. The money will go directly to war causes.

It will be used to feed and clothe American soldiers; it will pay for the shot and shell which the soldiers at the front will hurl at the Germans; it will be used to the Government by bond buyers in the drive which starts to-day will aid in helping America and her allies win the greatest of world wars.

The bonds which will be exchanged for the actual money which will finance the war are now being turned out at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as fast as the wheels of the presses can turn. They are 4½ per cent, non-convertible securities, with a life of ten years. They are printed in denominations of \$50 and up, and may be paid for by three different methods.

Three Methods of Payment.

One of these is by an entire cash payment for the bond; another is by four separate payments, an initial payment of 5 per cent, on subscription and installments of 25, 25 and 40 per cent, respectively on May 23, July 18 and August 15. A third way Liberty bonds may be purchased is on the installment plan, when subscribers at any bank, or New York. Both the \$50 and \$100 bonds require an initial payment of \$2; the weekly payment thereafter on the \$50 bond will be \$1 a week for forty-eight weeks.

On the \$100 bond the purchaser pays \$2 a week for forty-eight weeks, and so in proportion to the size of the bond for the entire term. As the result of an arrangement among the banks of New York the weekly payments for these bonds purchased on the installment plan may be made at any bank, by which they will be sent to a central headquarters by that institution, and credit for the installment will there be given to subscribers.

Elaborate preparations have been made in New York to round up the dollars in exchange for Liberty bonds. A quota for this district, which includes all of New York State, a part of New Jersey and one county in Connecticut, is \$800,000,000. Gov. Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank, in general charges for the loan drive in this district, said in speaking before the Bond Club yesterday that at least one-half of the loan, or \$1,500,000,000, should be subscribed in this district. All over-subscriptions will be taken.

Parades in Every Section.

The opening of the drive to-day will be marked by a series of parades, street racing from building top, window, stage, vehicle and river craft. There will be parades and mass meetings, park games and athletic contests. Foot races will be held, and the great eye on every hand with a demand to buy Liberty bonds. Personal collectors by the thousands will be about the city, and the mail men will start carrying out thousands of printed appeals to every man, woman and child to purchase bonds and more bonds.

Every section of New York will hold a parade. The Manhattan celebrators will start from the Liberty Loan headquarters at 100 Broadway and march to the City Hall, where they will be greeted by the Mayor, who will formally open the campaign in New York.

The parade, which will start at 12 o'clock, will include a band of 600 men, the police band, Liberty Loan band on standard abreast with the American flag, the Liberty Loan committee, headed by Mayor Hylan, the distribution committee, the women's committee, the publicity committee, the speakers' committee, the advisory committee, the metropolitan committee, the formation will be twelve abreast, with each committee carrying a suitable banner and each member a flag.

Upon arriving at the City Hall the marchers will group in reception formation with the Subway Band, 100 soldiers, 100 sailors, a band of 600 men, and a company of 600 British and Canadian soldiers, who with Mayor Hylan and other city officials will receive the marchers.

Following the chorus singing of "America," and a prayer by Chaplain Hylan, the Mayor will make a brief address, followed by a speech by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Lindley D. Garrison, who will then be followed by the exercises will conclude with "The Star Spangled Banner," played by the police band and led by the Liberty Loan choir.

After taking part in the Brooklyn parade will assemble at 1 o'clock at Henry and Henson streets and will be marched to positions by Lieut.-Col. Harry B. Baldwin of the Forty-seventh Regiment, who will act as grand marshal. Following the police escort the day band will march ahead of the companies of soldiers. Then will come the Forty-seventh Regiment, and Major Harry McCutcheon, leading a battalion of the Thirtieth Regiment, followed by the Thirtieth Regiment.

British Aerial Raid Kills 248 in Cologne

GENEVA, April 5.—The recent British aerial raids on Cologne caused 248 deaths, half of whom were soldiers, according to the latest reports received at Basle.

The soldiers were in a railway train bound for the Picardy front and standing at the Cologne station. Panic reigned in the city for twelve hours, the streets were deserted and the population hid in cellars. One report says that a Major was killed. The bodies of two Swiss who were killed during the bombardment arrived here yesterday and will be buried with honors.

DR. KARL MUCK TO BE INTERNED

Boston Symphony Orchestra's Leader Probably Will Go to Fort Oglethorpe.

GREGORY ISSUES ORDER

Charges Against Conductor, German Born Swiss Citizen, Not Revealed.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Dr. Karl Muck, leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who was arrested on a Presidential warrant by local agents of the Department of Justice in Cambridge, Mass., almost two weeks ago, to-day was ordered interned as an alien enemy. Dr. Muck probably will be sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where several hundred German nationals are interned for the period of the war as dangerous alien enemies.

Dr. Muck's case has been under consideration by Department of Justice officials and the Attorney-General for several days. His internment was ordered on reports of the Department's agents in Boston. The charges were not revealed.

For several months, while touring the country at the head of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Muck was the storm center of agitation over the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the orchestra. He at first refused to lead during the playing of the national anthem, but under pressure receded from this position.

Dr. Muck asserts he is of Swiss citizenship and is not disputed by the Department of Justice. It is held, however, that his Swiss citizenship does not disbar his internment under the espionage act as a native born German.

Boston, April 5.—An order for the internment of Dr. Karl Muck, former leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was received by Federal agents here to-day.

It was said that no arrangements for Dr. Muck's transfer to the military authorities for internment, or for his removal from the country, would be made until next week probably.

MAY PROSECUTE LICHNOWSKY.

Men Who Published Prince's Charge Are Accused of Treason.

AMSTERDAM, April 5.—According to a statement published in the "Rechtspraak," a written reply to Parliamentary questions, says proceedings have been begun on a charge of high treason against persons concerned in the publication of Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum putting on Germany the blame for starting the war.

He adds that the public prosecutor is expected to ask for the arrest of Lichnowsky himself should he be prosecuted.

CANADA HITS IDLE PERSONS.

Fine or Prison for Rich or Ailing Who Refuse to Labor.

OTTAWA, April 5.—The Government announced today by Order in Council providing that every male in Canada shall be regularly engaged in some useful occupation, with the exception of persons under 18 years and over 60, or physically unfit or a student or temporarily unemployed.

The penalty is a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment with hard labor not exceeding six months.

ALL WOOLLEN MILLS HELD FOR WAR WORK

May Weave Civilian Cloth Only by License.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—All woolen mills in the country were directed by the War Department today to hold their looms at the service of the Government from now until July 1 to insure adequate supplies of cloth for uniforms. Manufacturers of civilian clothing who get any of the output of the mills will do so under special Government permits.

Notices were sent to the mills by acting Quartermaster-General Goethals. It was officially stated that the Department now sees its way to cloth fully for the army, and that the Government was available as to the amounts of cloth the Government may release to private manufacturers.

ROSEN, April 5.—"The Government must have precedence, the soldiers must be clothed and civilians must take the chance," said a leading manufacturer, a leading woolen manufacturer, said to-day.

No shortage in civilian clothing as a result of the order is to be looked for immediately, as most of the spring and summer contracts have been filled.

Congress May Adjourn by July 1.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House cheered to-day when Democratic Leader Kitchin, urging that debate on all measures be brought to a minimum, announced that talk with Senators had convinced him that unless something unforeseen develops Congress will be able to adjourn by July 1.

ERROR FEARED IN LYNCHING OF DISLOYAL MAN

Illinois Mob Starts to Tar Prager, but Then Hangs Him.

"INNOCENT" PLEA IS VAIN

Lack of Law to Punish Sedition Is Blamed—No Proof of Victim's Guilt.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

COLLINGSVILLE, Ill., April 5.—No arrests have been made as yet for the lynching of Robert Paul Prager, suspected of disloyalty, which happened here at an early hour this morning. Conner Lowe will hold an inquest next Monday, and meanwhile the local police will not act, although some persons in the mob are said to have been identified.

Mayor Siegel of this city said to-day he would cooperate with the State and county officials in the case, but would take no independent action as the crime was committed outside of the city limits. Gov. Lowden and United States District Attorney Knotts have issued statements demanding the prosecution of the guilty parties, and the State Attorney-General will be represented at the inquest. No concrete evidence of disloyalty has been cited against Prager so far, and there is a feeling in some quarters that the mob may have made a serious mistake.

Tar and Feathers Planned.

Prager, who was 25 years old and whose father resided in Germany, was taken from the jail by the mob, which broke down the doors after they had overpowered the lone guard. It was not until Prager was taken to the town square that the mob at first did not intend to lynch Prager, but meant to give him a coat of tar and feathers and run him out of town, as had been done a few days ago by a mob of residents of towns not far from Collingsville. The crowd became angry when they were unable to find the tar and decided to hang Prager.

Prager was taken to the town square and the mob was searching for tar, while the mob was leading the man through the streets. Suddenly some one yelled, "Let's hang him," and the mob immediately was taken up by several hundred men and boys who made up the mob. It was not until Prager arrived at the town square that the mob at first did not intend to lynch Prager, but meant to give him a coat of tar and feathers and run him out of town, as had been done a few days ago by a mob of residents of towns not far from Collingsville. The crowd became angry when they were unable to find the tar and decided to hang Prager.

The note, which is now in the hands of Governor Lowden, read as follows: "I am innocent," Prager exclaimed, but his plea fell on deaf ears. Then he asked for a piece of paper and a pencil and in a few minutes addressed a final note to his parents in Dresden, Germany.

The note was written in German. The letter is addressed to his father, Carl Henry Prager, York street, Dresden.

Threat of Martial Law.

Gov. Lowden of Illinois to-day issued a statement in which he said that Madison county will be placed under martial law if there are any indications that such a thing as a mob is being organized in that county.

The announcement followed a conference which Gov. Lowden had with Attorney-General Brundage and Assistant Attorney-General Shand. Both the Attorney-General and the Attorney-General have sent representatives to Collingsville to make a thorough investigation of the lynching. State Attorney Streuber of Madison county also issued a warning to make every effort to ascertain the identity of persons in the mob and see that they are severely dealt with. Mr. Streuber expressed great indignation to Mr. Streuber.

"This mob violence in the State must be suppressed," he said. "No matter what the motive, such action is not justified."

"Mob violence against persons suspected of sedition or treason in Illinois will not be tolerated," he declared. "The guilty persons will be brought to justice and martial law will be declared unless such demonstrations cease."

"I have had a conference with the Attorney-General," the Governor continued, "and his office and mine are co-operating fully to the end that the guilty persons be brought to punishment. He has already sent a deputy to the scene and a representative of the Attorney-General's office has accompanied him."

It would be too easy to recall to what extent the mob has intimidated Madison, Washington and London with solicitations for an alleged separate peace, which had no other aim than to stir up the mob who are professing to find in their taste. Who does not know the story of a recent meeting (in Switzerland, of course) of a former Austrian Ambassador and a figure high in the councils of the Entente Allies? The conference lasted only a few minutes. Here, again, it was not our own who sought the interview. It was the Austrian Government. Does not Count Czernin remember another attempt of the same sort made in Paris and London only a few months before that of Count Reventz by a person of much higher rank? There again, as in the present case, inauthentic but much more significant proof exists."

VIENNA REITERATES PEACE PARLEY STORY

Dates and Conversations Are Given as Proof.

AMSTERDAM, April 5.—An official announcement in Vienna to-day reiterated the story of the alleged peace parley between Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Count Reventz, the German Ambassador, which was denied yesterday by Premier Clemenceau of France, that a conversation concerning peace has been held between Austria-Hungary and France.

An official telegram from Vienna says: "On instructions from the Foreign

Minister, the Austrian Government

reiterates the story of the alleged

peace parley between Count Czernin

and Count Reventz, which was denied

yesterday by Premier Clemenceau of

France, that a conversation concerning

peace has been held between Austria-

Hungary and France.

THE Sun. ALLIES WIN ROUND IN NEW ATTACK; FRESH TROOPS CHECK THE GERMANS; DRIVE FOR AMIENS

FRENCH PROVE CZERNIN WRONG

Austria Pleaded for Peace Terms, Envoy's Letter Shows.

Other Attempts of Dual Monarchy to Obtain Armistice Are Rejected.

WILSON TALKING PEACE WITH CZERNIN, Foe SAYS

ZURICH, April 5.—Austrian Parliamentary circles believe that negotiations have been opened between President Wilson and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. A telegram from Vienna to the "Neueste Nachrichten" of Munich says:

"Count Czernin's speech has created a profound impression in Austrian Parliamentary circles, where it is believed that communications have been opened between Count Czernin and President Wilson, which already have reached further than Count Czernin's statement shows."

PARIS, April 5.—In an official statement issued by the Government to-day Premier Clemenceau's denial of the truth of the assertion of Foreign Minister Czernin, that a conversation concerning peace had been held between Austria and France, was given confirmation. The note follows:

"Premier Clemenceau, upon assuming the duties of the Council, found that conversations had been entered into in Switzerland upon Austria's initiative between the Count Reventz, German Ambassador in London, and Commandant Armand of the Second Bureau, French General Staff, designed for that purpose by the French Minister of War."

Count Reventz, being himself the subject of the conversations, has been informed by the American Consul at Vladivostok that the State Department officially by the American Consul and was made public to-day by Secretary Lansing. A local clash between armed Russians and Japanese brought about the landing of the Japanese forces to protect life and property. No political significance is seen in the move.

There is a tendency both at the State Department and at the Japanese Embassy to regard the matter as a local incident rather than any move connected with the Japanese plan to land troops at Siberia, which has been under diplomatic discussion for some time. Tokichi Tanaka, Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy, had not been advised from Tokyo of the incident up to a late hour to-night.

Mr. Lansing's statement as given out for publication was as follows:

The Department of State has been informed by the American Consul at Vladivostok on date of April 5 that for the purpose of protecting life and property a small armed force has been landed from Japanese cruisers in the harbor of Vladivostok.

This action was taken following an invasion of a Japanese office by five armed Russians, who upon being refused money which they demanded, opened fire, killing one Japanese and seriously wounding two others.

The statement does not state that the Japanese armed forces will confine their protection to Japanese property, but insinuates that the Japanese will smash and breach our lines so that through the Japanese troops could widen out and spread over all France.

Our line refused to be breached. Instead of a constantly widening theatre of operations in front of him he found his offensive narrowing down continually to a smaller front until it exhausted itself against a resistance which never slackened.

To continue to hammer this narrow front, so increasing the salient and exposing his flank more and more, would be quite a different thing from the programme which apparently he had planned. Whatever troops he has to spare he will well hold against the driving forward a wedge which never penetrates, but is as though it were thrust into a rubber ball that always flies back to its original position.

The failure to repeat the great blow seems, therefore, a confession and recognition of the failure of his plans. In my opinion, the present delay is either because he is awaiting reinforcements or he is still trying for a decision on the original line, in spite of a less favorable situation, or because already he is preparing to attack elsewhere.

In any case we can afford to regard the situation with equanimity.

Resuming the narrative of individual efforts of the units in the recent fighting, one continues to hear amazing tales from all parts of the field. I have told of the experience of the "Liberators" in the St. Quentin area, have mentioned the thrilling episode of the troops further north, who, like the "Liberators," were approached in a thick mist until the outpost was within striking distance and all surrounded.

BOLO PASHA LOSES APPEAL

Death Sentence Stands, Paris Tribunal Decides.

PARIS, April 5.—It is officially announced that the appeal of Bolo Pasha for a reprieve from the death sentence pronounced by the Military Tribunal of Constantinople, has been rejected.

Bolo Pasha is under sentence of death for espionage.

Continued on Third Page.

FOCH DECLARES GERMANS' BIG TIDAL WAVE BROKEN

"Foe Now Against an Embankment and Completely Stopped," General Tells Correspondents and "All Is Going Well."

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 4 (Delayed).—Gen. Foch, the new Commander in Chief, in welcoming the Associated Press and other war correspondents to-night, said he hoped they would continue to work for the interests of the common cause of the Allies, as they hitherto had done. Pointing to a map, he said: "All is going well. Look at the small advances made by the Boche, to call them by their real name, during the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. It is now the 4th of April and it is clearly evident that the great tidal wave of the German army has broken on the shore, evidently because it met an obstacle. Now there are against an embankment and completely stopped. The future will show the full measure of our success. We are going to try to do better and to get the upper hand of the Boche. I cannot say what will happen, but all is going well."

Gen. Foch then wished the correspondents success in their work. He spoke with cool confidence. Every action, every glance portrayed a strong man, fully alive to his task and prepared to deal with it.

JAPANESE LAND HEROES DEFEND IN VLADIVOSTOK

Marines Enter City After Killing of One of Mikado's Subjects.

INCIDENT IS ONLY LOCAL PHONE TELLS TRAGEDY

State Department Does Not Believe Move Precedes Intervention.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Japanese armed forces have been landed at Vladivostok. The news has been communicated to the State Department officially by the American Consul and was made public to-day by Secretary Lansing. A local clash between armed Russians and Japanese brought about the landing of the Japanese forces to protect life and property. No political significance is seen in the move.

There is a tendency both at the State Department and at the Japanese Embassy to regard the matter as a local incident rather than any move connected with the Japanese plan to land troops at Siberia, which has been under diplomatic discussion for some time. Tokichi Tanaka, Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy, had not been advised from Tokyo of the incident up to a late hour to-night.

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FT. WILLIAM BARRACKS AFIRE

Mysterious Blaze at Defences of Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 6.—The barracks at Fort William on Cape Elizabeth caught fire early this morning. Help was summoned from Portland.

It was rumored that an explosion preceded the fire. Details are not yet available.

Continued on Third Page.

BIG AIR FLEETS SMASH TEUTONS

Gallant Work by American and Other Aviators Holds Up German Troops.

DEATH DROPS FROM SKY

Wide Swaths Cut in Ranks of Infantry and Munition Dumps Exploded.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 5.—The gallant work of the American, British and French aviators is doing along the western fighting front in a special despatch to the "Daily Express." The despatch explains the delay of the Germans in renewing operations.

By PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 4 (Delayed).—It is the airplane, swooping down from a friendly cloud to new and unimagined attacks, that has commanded the latest attention of the battle commanders. And it is the entire allied battle fleets of fliers, the British, the French and the Americans, that are showing in the daring operations.

The spirit of victory is less apparent among the German troops to-day than it was a week ago. Without the slightest doubt they have depreciated appreciably at some place during the last few days, although too much emphasis must not be placed upon this fact. Their casualties are out of all proportion to the things that they have attained. This, coupled with the constant exposure to the strain to which our harassing fire has subjected them, is making them realize that they have been again defeated with promises from the high command of a swift and splendid victory and almost immediate peace.

Exhausted divisions are being taken out of the line and the continuous stagnation on the front between Arras and Albert is easily understood. The enemy lies uncomfortably in the waste places of old trench systems. There are difficulties in the matter of transport and the new grouping of guns. The placing of the guns in new positions is a problem that presents enormous troubles.

Further to the south the German infantry is lodged in fresh villages in an undamaged country. Here they are fed by the roads and can move with greater ease.

Where the Aisne River represents the high water mark of the invasion the enemy has been more intent upon digging in and trying to keep the front line garrison than upon slipping out at a desirable bit of high ground at great cost. There are approximately three enemy divisions holding the region between Albert and Hamel. The Germans still occupy the salient thrust out around Arras, but they otherwise lie at the mercy of our guns.

What, however, is certain is that the first stage of the attack has not brought anything like the fruits he expected. I believe it was his intention to smash and breach our lines so that through the German troops could widen out and spread over all France.

Our line refused to be breached. Instead of a constantly widening theatre of operations in front of him he found his offensive narrowing down continually to a smaller front until it exhausted itself against a resistance which never slackened.

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Manchesters Win Fame. Among these posts was a position known as the Manchester Redoubt because it was taken a year ago by the Manchester men. It was held again in this battle by the Mancheters. It was an earthwork redoubt, connected with the rear by telephone by which communications went on while the battle was in progress.

So thick was the mist that though the Mancheters were in a strong position, it failed to get in touch with the rest of the army. When it returned the Germans already were around the redoubt. Some of the men of the patrol did not rejoin the redoubt before they were discovered. Then followed a defence worthy of a place in history ranking with Rorke's Drift or any other heroic feat of British arms.

From 10:30 o'clock when the enemy was first found surrounding the position, until 3:30 communication went on.

Continued on Second Page.

Sole Gain by Enemy Is at Junction of Somme and Ancre.

MILE ADVANCE THERE

At All Other Points Above Montdidier His Heavy Assault